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A New Species of Fruit-Fly (Diptera: Tephritidae) from Spain

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With 1 figure

Summary

A new species of Tephritidae from Spain, *Noeeta hemiradiata* n.sp., is described in this paper. It was bred from larvae living in inflorescences of *Hieracium* sp. on refuse heaps near the town of Benidorm north of Alicante.

Zusammenfassung

Noeeta hemiradiata n.sp., eine neue Tephritide aus Spanien wird beschrieben. Imagines wurden aus Larven gezogen, die in Blütenköpfchen von *Hieracium* sp. lebten. Diese Wirtspflanzen wuchsen auf einer Mülldeponie in Nähe von Benidorm, nördlich Alicante.

1. Description of *Noeeta hemiradiata* n.sp.

Holotype: ♀, Spain, Mediterranean coast, Benidorm, north of Alicante, larvae August 1982, coll. J. DIRLBEK.

Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data, coll. J. DIRLBEK; 1 ♀, same data, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart.

Comments: Larvae collected in August 1982, flies hatching in laboratory September 1982. Host plant *Hieracium* sp., larva singly in inflorescence. Involucrum swollen. Habitat on refuse heaps near town. Puparium drop like smooth, dim, completely deep black, unmovable.

Male: Unknown.

Female: Length of body: 4.4–4.8 mm; length of wing: 4.2–4.5 mm; breadth of wing: 2.2–2.5 mm. Ground colour of body shining ochre-yellow with grey-brown to brown-black clear pattern. Pattern of wing (fig. 1) brown with hyaline spots. This pattern of wing on the whole surface brown without nuances, without a dark, macroscopically visible spot in cell r_{2+3} , typical for *Noeeta pupillata*. Legs yellow. Femur 1, 2, 3 with a brown, nearly rounded spot, elongated the margin.

Noeeta hemiradiata sp.n. is similar to *Noeeta pupillata* Fallén 1814, a species widespread in Europe (FOOTE, 1984; HENDEL, 1927; WHITE, 1988). It differs from it in the characters given below, especially in the pattern of wing (fig. 1), to which the name of this species refers.

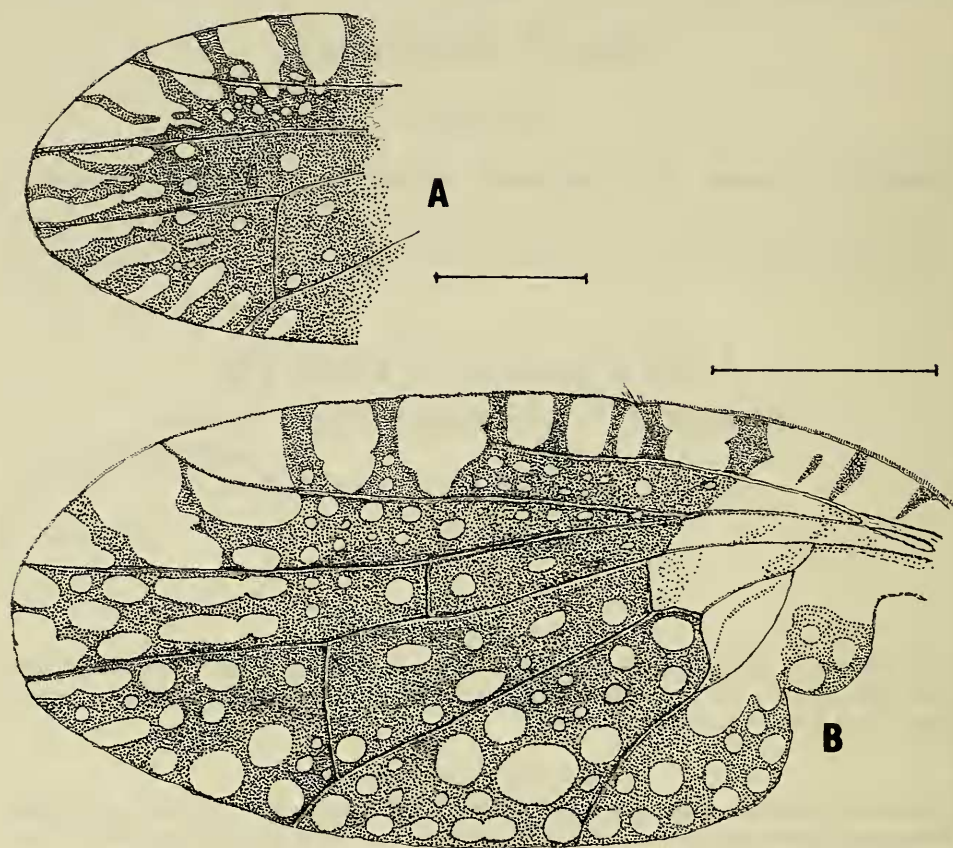


Fig. 1. Wing venation. — A. *Noeeta pupillata* Fall., — B. *Noeeta hemiradiata* n. sp. — Scale bars: 1.0 mm.

2. Comparison of characters

Noeeta hemiradiata n. sp., ♀

1.) Mesopleuron, pteropleuron and sternopleuron ochre-yellow with sharply bordered triangular spots.

2.) Bristles of thorax ia, psc-acr and dc stand on black-brown spots, ia and psc-acr mark the base and dc mark the apex of a triangle.

3.) Abdomen shining ochre-yellow with four rows of brown-black, sharply bordered spots.

4.) Sternites shining yellow.

5.) Pattern of wing on the whole surface brown without nuances.

Noeeta pupillata Fall., ♀

— Pleurons grey-brown, rather uniformly coloured, without a typical pattern.

— Three pairs of sharply bordered spots from two distinct longitudinal middle rows on thorax and additional spots at bristles from a marginal row.

— Colour of abdomen variable from grey-yellow to grey-brown with thick grey or brown dust.

— Sternites from ochre to light brown.

— Dark, macroscopically visible spot in cell r_{2+3} .

6.) Marginal radii clearly visible only on anterior margin of wing to vein R_{4+5} .

7.) In cell r_{4+5} two marginal hyaline spots, the former beginning in vein R_{4+5} , the latter in vein M and in the middle part of the wing margin they are separated by a brown stripe.

8.) Behind four hyaline rounded spots a couple of narrow elongated parallel hyaline spots can be seen pointing to vein $r-m$ and longer than $1/2$ vein M in cell r_{4+5} .

9.) In discoidal cell greater amount of hyaline spots in two rows alongside vein M and vein CuA_1 .

10.) There is no brown radiating pattern in cell m but hyaline spots arranged in rows.

11.) In cell cua_1 and cell a_2 a dense net of smaller or bigger rounded hyaline spots.

— Marginal radii clearly visible on the whole margin of wing.

— Two brown radii in cell r_{4+5} from the pattern of Y, the upper one beginning in the mouth of vein R_{4+5} , the lower one in the wing in the middle between vein R_{4+5} and vein M.

— Marginal radii reach as far as $2/5$ in length of vein M from the wing margin towards vein $r-m$.

— In discoidal cell two hyaline spots near anterior margin and two or usually three spots immediately near its posterior margin.

— Brown radii in cell m point to an apex formed with vein $dm-cu$ and vein M.

— In cell cua_1 the pattern a little blurred.

3. References

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- WHITE, I. M. (1988): Tephritid flies, Diptera: Tephritidae. — Handbk Identif. Br. Insects 10 (5a): 1–134; London (Royal Entomological Society).

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